

The Radical.

The Union of the States and the States of the Union.

VOLUME 1.]

BOWLING GREEN, MO. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1841.

NUMBER 5.]

THE RADICAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 4, 1841.

Consistency.

It was one of the prominent arguments of the Whigs, during the extra session, for the creation of a Bank, that the people wanted it, and therefore Congress and the Executive should give them one. It has been, too, the fruitful source of the charges of treachery on the part of the President. What becomes now of this argument? "What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander." If in 1840 the people declared in favor of a Bank, in 1841 they have taken a sober, second thought, and reversed their decision. In every state in the Union, save Massachusetts and Tennessee, the Democrats have succeeded in the elections this year; and in these States, the Federal majorities have been greatly reduced—and that, too, after the issue of Bank or no Bank was distinctly and unequivocally tendered by the Whig Congressional address.

Respectable Villains.

B. W. Green, who was so largely engaged in financing, a short time ago, in Richmond, Va., has been acquitted by a Jury—and the Cashier of the Danville Bank (Va.) has also been tried and acquitted. If these fellows had been without wealth and fan influence, and had stolen a ham of Bacon, or an old coat, the Penitentiary might have housed them for a year or two, but the magnitude of their villainies, bewildered the minds of the jurors, and they are let loose upon the world, to try their hands at financing again.

We see that Col. Davis, of the Sentinel, has been figuring largely in a meeting of Tobacco Planters, in Paris. Has the Colonel exiled all the cats from his whereabouts, and gone to raising the "noxious weed, of which the Devil sowed the seed?"

The Whigs have succeeded in carrying Massachusetts—and the Democrats have elected their whole ticket in Mississippi. Davis' (W) majority over Morton is between 4 and 5000. Last year Harrison's majority was about 21,000. They have a considerable majority in the Legislature, not so large, however, as heretofore. The Democratic majority in Mississippi is about 1700.—By this result the people have decided against jaying the Bonds sold the Union Bank.

We have hitherto neglected to announce the receipt of a most valuable paper published in Philadelphia, called "The United States." It is of the mammoth class, and for neatness of execution, originality of matter, and the high moral tone of its editorials, is surpassed by no newspaper on our list. It is none of your wishy-washy, milk and water affairs, filled with non-sense and trash of all sorts, but a bold, independent, and original paper, worthy of all commendation. The price by the single copy is \$2.00 in advance.

Another attempt at redemption will soon be made by some of the Eastern banks. We see nothing, or very little, said upon the subject of assumption by the Western banks. They, too, will have to toe the mark.

It is rumored that Mr. Clay intends resigning his seat in the United States Senate, during the ensuing winter.

Two hundred Mormons lately arrived at St. Louis, from England, destined for Jo. Smith's colony, at Nauvoo, Ill.

Hon. John Quincy Adams has announced his determination to withdraw from public life at the expiration of the present Congress.

The December number of Graham's Magazine is before us, overflowing with all sorts of things to please the fancy, and improve the heart. The embellishments of this Magazine, rival any thing of the kind ever given to the American public. The editor promises considerable improvement, and we have no doubt that he will be as good as his promise.

A Bagging and Rope factory is established at Hannibal, in which the improvements lately invented in Lexington, Ky. will be used.

Georgia Election.

Legislature has counted the votes for Governor—the result is as follows:

Eor McDonold (Dem.)	38,725
" Dawson (Whig.)	34,539
Democrat majority	4,186

The Richmond Compiler says that Messrs. Banks and Smith have both resigned their seats to be representative in Congress from the Spottsylvania district of Virginia, and that they are to run the race over again. At the former election Mr. Banks got the return by a few votes, but Mr. Smith contested the seat.

FOR THE RADICAL.

Messrs. Editors—Since the name of the veteran Boon, of Pike county, has been brought before the people of Missouri as a suitable person to be supported by the State, for a seat in the Congress of the United States, objections have been made, that the residence of Colonel Boon in this State, is of too recent a date to give him a preference over older settlers of the State.—This objection might be urged with some little force, provided that long residence in a state could give to an individual, all the requisite qualifications so essential to Representatives in Congress, and their services as such, were local to the state in which they may reside. But this is not the case. Representatives in Congress are elected under the Constitution of the United States, and are the representatives of all the states of the Union; and all that is required by the Constitution, to render a citizen of the United States eligible to a seat in Congress, is, that he be "twenty five years of age, and a citizen of the State in which he is chosen at the time of his election." Should Col. Boon live until the next August election, he will have been a citizen of Missouri three years and five months. Now we Constitution-loving Democrats should not require of one of our fellow-citizens, in our political relations, more than is required by the Constitution itself. During Col. Boon's twelve years services in Congress, while a member from Indiana, his voice was heard and felt in the councils of the nation, in support of the best interests of Missouri, before some of the present "aspirants" had ever set their foot in the state. He was the uniform advocate of the reduction of the price of the refuse public lands, and of granting to actual settlers the right of pre-emption, to cover their improvements from public sale, until they were enabled by their industry, to make payments for their homes at the Government price of \$1 25 cents per acre. Col. Boon was, during eight years of his Congressional services, a member of the committee on the public lands; and when the Pre-emption right bill was passed by Congress in 1838, he was Chairman of the Committee, when his great influence was exerted in favor of Western interests, and in vindication of the hardy sons of Missouri, who had settled upon the public lands. See his speech delivered in June, 1838, and it will be seen, that Col. Boon was defending the rights and interests of the people of Missouri, long before his having become a resident among us. Col. Boon is, and ever has been, a fearless and unwavering Democrat, and is favorably known to the leading Democrats in all the States of the Union; and with his talents and known integrity as a statesman—with his devotion to the cause of Democracy—and experience of twenty three years' service in the State Legislature, and in Congress, would enable him to effect more for the great cause of Democracy, and the best interest of the people of Missouri, than could be expected at the hands of any one, not possessing similar advantages. Pike county was in the hands of the Federal party, when Col. Boon settled in the town of Louisiana, but was soon after reclaimed, and is now Democratic by from fifty to one hundred majority.

A VOICE FROM OLD PIKE.

GENERAL SCOTT.—This gentleman, who seems mostly likely to receive the whig nomination for the Presidency since the disasters of the Clay men at the late election, has come out with an exposition of his political creed. It is such as shows that he will answer the purposes of the whigs, but will not do for the democrats.

He was opposed to John Adams and opposed to Thomas Jefferson, in favor of the war with England, no jacobin [meaning democrat probably] and no federalist, but a "democratic whig."

He is in favor of the supremacy of the Supreme Court and the life tenure of the Judges. Like Henry Clay, he is for abolishing the veto, requiring however ten long days for consideration after a bill is returned by the President, before it can be passed into a law by a bare majority.

He is opposed to rotation in subordinate offices.

He is in favor of one Presidential term of four or six years.

He approves the Land Distribution Bill, the Bankrupt Bill, and the Fiscal Corporation Bill, and thinks a United States Bank necessary.

He has not been a member of a masonic lodge for thirty years, nor been present in a lodge meeting for sixteen years.—[Pennysonian.]

PORK.—The Springfield (Illinois) Journal says that a thousand Pork Hogs can be purchased in Tazewell county, in that State, in three days, at one dollar and fifty cents per hundred.—The same price rules elsewhere, and it is hardly probable that much advance will be made upon this price.

AGRICULTURAL.



From the N. Y. Sun.

Agricultural Fairs.

The right spirit revising.—The autumn of 1841 has been peculiarly distinguished by the attention that has been given to the cause of agriculture. The great Fair of the State Agricultural Society at Syracuse, the Fair of the American Institute in this city, numerous fairs of county societies in our own State, and of other agricultural societies in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and several other States, have exhibited products of the soil, and improvements in the mode of cultivating it, never before equalled in this country. These assemblages have also been encouraged, attended and conducted by the very ablest and best men in the country, and, we cannot doubt, have sent abroad a spirit that will exercise a most wholesome influence upon the pursuits, the habits, and character of the people of this country.

"The natural business of the American people is agriculture. It is the basis of our wealth and independence. This is evident from the extent, fertility, and productiveness of our soil. The national and individual welfare of our people requires that agriculture should keep the position which Nature has assigned it, in advance of all other callings. We would not depress manufactures and commerce, but would let them depend upon the products of the soil, and be sustained thereby. It is impossible that they should not be successful to a proper extent, if regulated by that standard. It is equally impossible that they should be successful, if regulated by any other standard."

"It is gratifying, therefore, to see the lively interest every where awakening in the cultivation of the earth. It is an honest, an independent, and a healthy business. It was grossly neglected a few years since; farms were sold in city lots on speculation, instead of being planted, as they should have been, with corn, potatoes and turnips; our people were so deluded as to buy grain from the shores of the Black Sea, rather than raise it on their own land. Depravity of morals, commercial ruin and general distress followed as the inevitable consequences of this great error. We are glad to see the people returning home from their wanderings, filling their houses and barns with the products of honest industry, and rejoicing in the sturdy independence of thrifty farmers. Long may it be before our fertile 'potato patches' and 'cabbage yards' are again laid waste by being surveyed and lithographed into uninhabited cities."

"It is the duty of the press and of our public men to encourage the movement in what may be considered our great national business, agriculture. There is no danger of overdoing it. Who ever heard of over-trading in this branch of business? No matter how extensive our surplus products may be, there will be a market for them in some part of the world. The business of exporting and exchanging them will support a vast commercial interest, and a large manufacturing interest will also grow up as a natural and necessary incident. But agriculture must take the lead; in it is the origin of all our prosperity; before we begin to trade, we must produce something to trade with; and we must produce the raw material, before we set up factories to improve it."

"No matter, therefore, how much we stimulate by proper means, the cultivation of our soil; there is no danger but that commerce and manufactures will follow fast enough of their own accord. They are more liable than agriculture to excess and over action.—Their results are more splendid, and ambitious adventurers are more easily captivated by them. There is a constant tendency, especially in commercial affairs, to go too fast. No apprehension need, therefore, be felt lest the business of agriculture should get too far ahead; the difficulty is in keeping it sufficiently advanced. Let commerce be regulated by it, dealing only in the surplus value

produced in the country, and looking to no fictitious and temporary stimulants, and how soon the business of the country would become settled, stable, regular, and permanently profitable. We should hear of no more ruinous revulsion and fluctuations, and should have no troubles with a depreciated currency."

Pike County Agricultural Society.

The Society held its first exhibition and Fair at Ashley, on the 15th of October, 1841, and will hold its next at Paynesville, in October, 1842.

The exhibition of horses was not such as might have been, had the owners of fine horses taken an interest in it. Premiums were awarded to

B. Riggs, for the first best stallion, Crusader.

Henry Kissinger, 2d best. do. Sir Tiger. Same, 1st, One year old horse colt, Jack Downing.

William Bell, 1st, sucking colt, Woodpecker.

Same, 2d. do do do Vertner.

George Wells, 1st, brood mare.

Wm. Bell, 2d do do

Gen. F. J. Callis, 1st, saddle horse.

Abm. McPike, best yearling mule, no competitor.

Wm. Bell, 1st sucking mule.

Wm. Kerr, 2d do do

E. Holliday, 1st, aged Jack, Osceola.

Abm. McPike, 1st, yearling Jack.

H. Kissinger, 1st, sucking Jack, Old Tip.

Same 2 do do Young

Washington.

Same 1st, a grown Jinney, Anna Maria.

Same 1st, yearling do Louisiana.

The exhibition of Cattle and Hogs, was much more interesting, as they would, doubtless, compare with this stock of the kind in any country.

Premiums were awarded to

Wm. Settles, for the best Bull, (Durham stock) Kenori.

Same, one year old bull, (Durham) Tencumsh.

Wm. Kerr, 2d do do

H. Kissinger, 1st, bull calf, (Durham) Mohawk.

G. T. Hudson, 2d do Dick

Johnson.

H. Porter, 1st, aged cow, do Jemima.

H. Kissinger, 2d, do do Lily

Same 1st, 2 year old heifer, do Ann Dawson.

H. Porter, 1st, 1 year old do Bet.

H. Porter, 1st, sucking heifer.

G. T. Hudson, 2d do do

E. D. Bryant, 1st, yoke of oxen.

Wm. Kerr, 2d do do

Wm. Settles, 1st, best two year old boar.

H. Kissinger, 1st, boar pigs

L. M. Wells, 2 do do

Same 1st, breeding sow

B. Riggs, do do

H. Kissinger, 1st, sow pig

S. N. Purse, 2d do do

G. T. HUDSON, Sec'y.

Sugar from Indian Corn.

WHEN Col. Taylor of Virginia, pronounced Indian corn to be "meat, meal, and manure," he should have added, as he might in strict truth, it was also oil and sugar. We have ourselves seen barrels of the purest oil, for lamps or other uses that was made from corn, and every one has been aware that molasses was another of its products. A short time since we laid before the public an inquiry from the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth of Washington, as to the mode of making molasses from corn, and we have the pleasure of furnishing from a letter read at a meeting of the New-Castle (Delaware) Agricultural Society, from William Webb, Esq. of Wilmington, the process which has been adopted by him, and which has been eminently successful, as the beautiful samples of sugar as well as molasses exhibited, clearly demonstrated. Mr. Webb says:

"The manner of raising the corn and making the sugar, is as follows:—the corn is planted in rows 2 1-2 feet apart, and the stalks are left to stand in the row 3 inches one from another; it is then cultivated in the usual manner. Some time in August, or as soon as the stalk shows a disposition to form grain, the ears must be taken off; this operation must be carefully attended to, as upon it entirely depends success. After this, there is nothing more to do until the crop is ready to be taken up, which will generally happen in September; the stalks are then cut up at the root, stripped of their leaves, and taken to the mill where the juice is pressed out between iron rollers, in the way usually employed with the sugar cane. Lime water, about the consistency of thin cream, is then added with the juice, one spoonfull to the gallon; it is left to settle one hour, and then poured into boilers which are covered until the liquid approaches the boiling point, when the scum must be taken off. It is then boiled down as rapidly as possible, taking off the scum as it rises. As the juice approaches the

state of syrup, it is necessary to slacken the fire to avoid burning. The boiling is generally completed, when six quarts are reduced to one; it is then poured into coolers or moulds and set aside to crystallize. When this process is gone through the sugar is to be separated from the molasses, and the operation is finished. The process here detailed, gives the quality of sugar you see in the samples. If required, it can be afterwards refined as other sugar. The use of animal charcoal, and the employment of steam in the process of evaporation, as is common in the manufacture of beet sugar, would, I am confident, produce white sugar at one operation. From what is known on the subject, I fully believe that an acre of good ground treated as above described, will yield at least 1,000 lbs. of sugar—probably more. The value of the fodder taken from the stalks, and of the stalks themselves, after passing through the mill, will be more than an equivalent for the whole expense of cultivation and keeping the ground up. The fodder produced in this way is much superior to that usually made, from its containing a greater quantity of saccharine matter."

We consider the experiments made by Mr. Webb as most important, and doubt not the country will find cause of gratification at the success of his efforts to produce sugar from corn. The process is remarkably simple, the fixtures cannot be expensive, and the difficulties which have hitherto attended and prevented the making of sugar from the beet in this country, do not appear in the case of corn to exist. The foreign substances in beet juice renders its conversion into sugar an intricate and delicate process; while there seems to be no more obstacles in the way of making sugar from corn than from the juice of the sugar cane or maple. From some cause, the analysis of beets in this country, has not shown the quantity of saccharine matter that the French or German beets produce; while from the fact that if there is one plant more strictly American than another, Indian corn is that one, we may expect that it will be produced in greater perfection here than in any other part of the world. The value of the fodder produced will not be lost sight of in any estimate of the profits which are to result from the cultivation of corn for the manufacture of sugar.

The exhibition of the New-Castle Society, where the letter from which our extracts are made was read, went off with the most gratifying success. There was a fine show of Durham, Devon and Ayrshire cattle, fine horses, improved sheep and pigs, with numerous agricultural implements, from the all important blow and complete seeding machine down to the hoe." Several distinguished farmers from other states were present, among whom were Mr. Robinson of Indiana, and Mr. Bement of New-York. There can be no question that such exhibitions are attracting much more notice than formerly, and their beneficial effects on the public will be proportionally extended.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—Go out beneath the arched heaven in night's profound gloom; and say if you can, There is no God! Pronounce that dreadful blasphemy, and each star above will reprove you for your unbroken darkness of intellect—every voice that floats upon the winds will bewail your utter hopelessness and despair.

Is there no God? Who, then, unrolled the blue scroll, and threw upon its high frontispiece the ligible gleamings of immortality? Who fashioned this green earth with its perpetual rolling waters, and its expanse of island and main? Who settled the foundation of the mountains? Who paved the heavens with clouds, and attuned, amid banners of storms, the voice of thunders, and unchained the lightnings that linger, and lurk, and flash in their gloom? Who gave to the eagle a safe eyrie where the tempest dwell and beat strongest, and to the dove a tranquil abode amid the forests, that ever echo to the minstrelsy of her moan? Who made thee, oh man, with thy perfect elegance of intellect and form? Who made light pleasant to thee, and the darkness a covering and a herald to the first beautiful flashes of the morning?—Who gave thee matchless symmetry of sinews and limbs? The regular flowing of blood? The irrepressible and daring passions of ambition and love? And yet the thunders of heaven and the waters of the earth are chained? Are there no floods, that man is not swept under a deluge? They remain, but the bow of reconciliation hangs out above and beneath them. And it were better that the limitless waters and the strong mountains were convulsed and commingled together—it were better that the very stars were conflagrated by fire or shrouded in eternal gloom, than that one soul should be lost, while mercy kneels and pleads or it beneath the altar—Arce